

THE
DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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Abridged ... 7.00
Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ELECTRIC
LIGHT
NO TROUBLE
for small apartments, houses, &c.
We recommend the "Wonderful"
"Waterman" "Cush" Ask us
to show it working.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, Des Vaux Road.
[716]

No. 18,429. 號九十二百四千八第 日一十二月四年巳丁

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1917.

一拜禮 號一十月六年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 100 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[187]

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER.
BREWED AND BOTTLED
BY
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, Ltd.,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

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BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Shot.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$5.75 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.

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[183]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Carving Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1919.
[155]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TENANTS' BURDEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I am sure that all tenants are very grateful to the Hon. Mr. Sheehan for his most reasonable and impartial speech at the Legislative Council the other day, but we all feel very disappointed when the Governor said that he found it impossible to alter the Bill so as to exempt the "poorer classes," fearing that the greater part of the burden would in that case fall on the landlords, which he considered unfair. An exemplary excuse, indeed!

I don't think any other tenants will be exempted except Sir Robert Ho Tung's. I myself, when the Bill was under discussion, was warned by my landlord that I should have to bear the burden of the increased taxes. The rents in the Colony are continuously increasing on some pretext or other, and no mercy is shown to the poorer classes. We have to bear the burden, leaving the landlords to reap the benefit of our submission.

Yours, etc.,

A POOR TENANT.

SPORT.

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.

"C" CO. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT v. R.A.M.C.

The meeting of these teams at the Happy Valley on Saturday produced an unusually low scoring game. After being dismissed for the modest total of 30, the Middlesex accomplished the remarkable performance of dismissing their opponents for the extraordinary total of 8 runs. The very low scoring was partly due to the excellent bowling of Butterworth and Taylor and partly to the keenness of the fielding, but mainly to a very treacherous wet wicket. Each side managed two innings. The Middlesex, in a very sporting manner, declared in their second innings, thus giving the R.A.M.C. a chance to win if they could score fast enough. The bowling, however, was always too good for the batting, and in spite of a promising start by Lawrence and Brown, the "Diehards" finished with plenty of time to spare, winning by about 30 runs.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE TENNIS—II. DIVISION.

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE (B).

Stapleton and Ralston beat Hamilton and Pathfield 10-1
Stapleton and Ralston beat Woodman and Biden 6-5
Stapleton and Ralston beat Lambie and Deakin 3-2
Jeffrie and Blackburn beat Hamilton and Pathfield 9-2
Jeffrie and Blackburn beat Woodman and Biden 8-3
Jeffrie and Blackburn beat Lambie and Deakin 7-4
Anderson and Jewsbury beat Hamilton and Pathfield 10-1
Anderson and Jewsbury beat Woodman and Biden 8-3
Anderson and Jewsbury beat Lambie and Deakin 8-3

K.C.C. (A) v. UNIVERSITY.

Green and Chunyut v. Redmond and Braysay 6-5
Green and Chunyut v. S. C. Wong and Digby 9-2
Green and Chunyut v. Gittens and Rumjahn 7-4
Abraham and Stalker v. Redmond and Braysay 6-5
Abraham and Stalker v. S. C. Wong and Digby 8-3
Abraham and Stalker v. Gittens and Rumjahn 6-5
Kay and Foster v. Redmond and Braysay 3-8
Kay and Foster v. S. C. Wong and Digby 8-3
Kay and Foster v. Gittens and Rumjahn 1-10

HONGKONG BANKS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended May 31st, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 6,644,777	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,717,903	18,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,122,070	550,000
Total	\$30,684,750	\$23,550,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.

†Securities with the Crown Agents \$70,000.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.	
Collections and Donations A/c.	
Street Collection Tins \$13,885.09	
Donations (including theatre ticket donations)	2,319.90
	\$16,204.99
Cafe Chantant A/c.	
Admission to Cafe Chantant A/c. and side shows	\$ 5,252.00
Bar, etc. receipts	386.10
Auction Raffles, etc.	1,188.00
	\$6,826.10
Theatre A/c. 23rd April.	
Auction of seats	6,300.00
Sale of seats	2,431.00
Programmes, chocolates and bar tickets (less cost of programmes)	703.25
Advertisements on Programmes	1,110.00
Donation (to cover expenses per contra)	880.00
	\$11,294.25
Theatre A/c. 25th and 26th April.	
Sale of seats	\$1,489.00
Programmes	160.05
	\$1,649.05
Bank Interest	1,958.05
	\$4,907.10
	\$36,068.37
EXPENDITURE.	
re Collections and Donations A/c.	
Cost of Trays and Tins \$112.00	
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	553.75
Coolie Hire and Gratuities	59.00
	\$724.84
Cafe Chantant A/c.	
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	\$120.95
Matched, Plants, Chairs, etc.	306.92
	\$427.87
Theatre A/c. 23rd April.	
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	\$143.00
Costumes and Scenery, etc. (half share)	207.93
Hire of Theatre and Hall, etc.	292.55
Band	55.71
(Paid for by donation per contra)	
	\$699.19
Theatre A/c. 25th and 26th April.	
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	\$ 68.75
Costumes and Scenery, etc. (half share)	307.54
Hire of Theatre, etc.	216.85
Band	216.00
Sundry Expenses	107.75
	\$916.89
Balance at Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	33,669.68
	\$36,068.37

Audited and found correct.

A. L. LOWE, F.C.A.,

Hon. Auditor.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1917.

The St. George's Society has now been formed and the 74 gentlemen who attended the meeting which was held in the City Hall on May 31st are the Founders and first members of the Society.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Chief Manager of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is now prepared to receive entrance fees and subscriptions for this year.

The entrance fee is \$5 and the subscription for the year \$2. Any member making a donation of \$50 to the Funds of the Society becomes a Life Member. Mr. J. Bentley, the Hon. Sec., asks those who became members at the meeting on the 31st May kindly to take note of this and, as soon as convenient, arrange for the money to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer.

The Hon. Secretary will forward copy of the Rules in a few days.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

WANTED SOME NEW CLOTHES.

A Chinese coolie, in answer to a charge of stealing two sugar bags from the Tai-koo Sugar Refinery, stated that he wanted to use the bags as material for a new suit of clothes.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was imposed by the Magistrate.

THE SHADOW OF A HAND.

An unemployed Chinese pleaded not guilty to a charge of pocket-picking in Des Voeux Road Central.

The complainant, a Chinese seaman, deposed that whilst standing near the Wing On Company's store, in Des Voeux Road Central, he noticed the shadow of a hand pass across his jacket. The complainant quickly turned and saw his purse, which contained \$2.30, in the defendant's hand. The latter immediately made off. The complainant, however, gave chase and caught the thief, and gave him into custody.

The defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

At an interval in the morning service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, H.E. the Governor unveiled the brass memorial tablet which had been erected in memory of the late Rev. H. O. Spink, formerly chaplain of the Church, and who was killed in action in France in August of last year. After the singing of the hymn, "God of the living," following the State prayers, a procession was formed, consisting of H.E. the Governor, the Bishop of Victoria, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Rev. N. L. Pope, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, and the two wardens, and upon arrival at the tablet, which was veiled in the Union Jack, the Bishop said:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I will now ask the Governor to unveil the tablet."

His Excellency then drew back the Union Jack, and the incumbent read the inscription, which was as follows:—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of Hubert Octavius Spink, M.A., who was Chaplain of this Church, 1896-1912. Subsequently he became Vicar of the Church of St. Clement, Liverpool. He offered himself to the service of his country during the great war, and, in the performance of his duties as Chaplain of the Forces, he was killed in action on August 19th, 1916, aged 38 years."

"His noble death was a fitting episode in a manly life wholly dedicated to the service of God and his countrymen."

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

"By faith he offered unto God an excellent sacrifice."

"God testifying of his gifts, and by it, he being dead, yet speaketh."

The brass tablet was of a most handsome design, being mounted on teak, and the lettering was in old English. Subscriptions amounting to \$400 had been raised on behalf of the tablet, but owing to the generosity of the Kowloon Dock Company, the memorial was erected at cost price, and as a result a sum of \$240 will be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which was a favourite charity of the late Rev. H. O. Spink.

At the conclusion of the unveiling ceremony, the Bishop of Victoria preached a sermon which was based on the last two texts on the tablet, commencing with the words:—"By faith he offered unto God."

The Bishop said that he regarded that as a very solemn and heart-searching occasion for that congregation. H.E. the Governor had just unveiled a tablet to the memory of one who had lived for them and one who had died for them. He did not think that it would be possible to select any more appropriate verses than those that were inscribed upon the tablet. It had been his privilege to be closely associated with the late Rev. Mr. Spink for many years past. They worked together in England in two different spheres of labour, and when the Vestry of that Church commissioned him to appoint an incumbent he appointed their late Chaplain. He might speak of the deceased's great manliness, for he was preeminently a man. He was a fine athlete, one of the best gymnasts of his day, and a magnificent swimmer. He was the sort of man that necessarily attracted boys and young men, and his influence upon them was marked. He might also speak of the late Mr. Spink's deep spirituality, for, knowing him as he did, he had abundant opportunity of observing that he was a true man of God, a man of prayer and a man who walked with God in secret. Speaking of the late Chaplain's self-sacrifice, the Bishop said that that characteristic was written right across his life. He gave up promising business prospects to join the Church, and later he sacrificed voluntarily the comforts of a Liverpool rectory for the hardships of camp life, and he sacrificed his life for death for his country. By such men and such sacrifices that Empire to which they belonged stood and was being redeemed. But for such sacrifices they might have been as Belgium, as Serbia, as the Roumanians, and as Poland. They were being redeemed, today by precious blood, the blood not of the old and effete of worthless scoundrels, but the very best, the very salt of the earth. Had the British people realised that! If they had realised it were

they going to allow those sacrifices, that shedding of precious blood, to be in vain? Were they going to wrong all those sacrifices? No doubt! God would punish, in his own way, those who had ruthlessly trampled under foot all international law, and the laws of humanity. Vengeance would only breed bitterness. The British Empire was not seeking for territory, although that might be necessary for all he knew, but that was not what the blood of the slain was crying for that day. Their blood was crying out to those who were living in luxury and ease, but it was not crying out to them that they should go on making money so that their sons might inherit large fortunes; because they were eliminating the competition of certain nations in order that they might get richer than the others. God forbid that they should do that. The men who had died would not have died for that. Before the war they were a money-making and pleasure-seeking nation. As regards their duty to the State, the vast majority of them rarely thought about it except to criticise those who were governing them. All that had to be changed. It was not enough now to have mere conventional patriotism, that would not be worthy of the great sacrifices which had been made in order that they might be redeemed. They must learn now to think of the things that really mattered. It was not the time for men to divide their time between money-making and sport, or for the women of the Empire to spend their lives in thinking partly of their food, partly of their dress, and partly of their amusement. No. They had been redeemed from that by the sacrifice of much precious blood. Their late Chaplain being dead, his sacrifice spoke to them, and to the British Empire all the other sacrifices which had been made. He died not only as a British soldier but as a Christian man. He thought they were learning to-day to understand, as they had never done before, what the Apostles meant when he said that they had been redeemed not with silver and gold but with the precious blood of Christ, from their vain manner of living. He was afraid many of them had become Gospel hardened. They had heard the story of the Cross again and again. Some of them wore the cross around their necks, some of them put up a cross at the east end of the Church, but they had never entered into its full meaning. Now that they were learning what was meant by the sacrifice of precious blood they realised what it meant. Conventional patriotism was no longer for the State, and he was certain that conventional religion was not enough for those times. There was far too much tepid, lukewarm Christianity that had got no grit in it, Christianity that had no self-sacrifice in it. Were they Christians? Yes, we are Christians, they said. Do you go to Church? Yes, providing it is not too hot, or there is no picnic arranged. Do you pray? Yes, sometimes, if we are not too tired, or in a hurry. Do you read your Bible, or any books which will nourish your spiritual lives? Yes, sometimes, but we read novels ten times as much. Do you give to missions? No, we do not believe in missions. He (the Bishop) was not surprised that they did not. If their Christianity was only tepid and lukewarm, no wonder they did not want to pass it on to others. It was not worth passing on. They wanted religion that would cost them something. They wanted Christianity which would lead them to attend Church wet or fine, picnic or no picnic, whether it was convenient or inconvenient. They could not serve God and mammon, and it was no use trying. Millions had tried it, but they had all failed. That was the message which came to them from one lonely grave in Northern France, yes, and from all the graves in France where the precious blood had been shed.

There was a large congregation present, and the hymns sung were—"God thy all terrible," "God of the living," and "For all the sons."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. J. E. Clay, formerly of Kobe, who was reported missing, reports that he is quite well and is a brigade bombing officer.

Mr. T. S. D. Wade, of Shanghai, who is a Sergeant in the 10th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Mr. J. Cassa, of Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., Hankow, had his left leg broken by shrapnel at the front on March 19th. The leg was amputated and he is progressing well. He is in a hospital in France.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1890).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

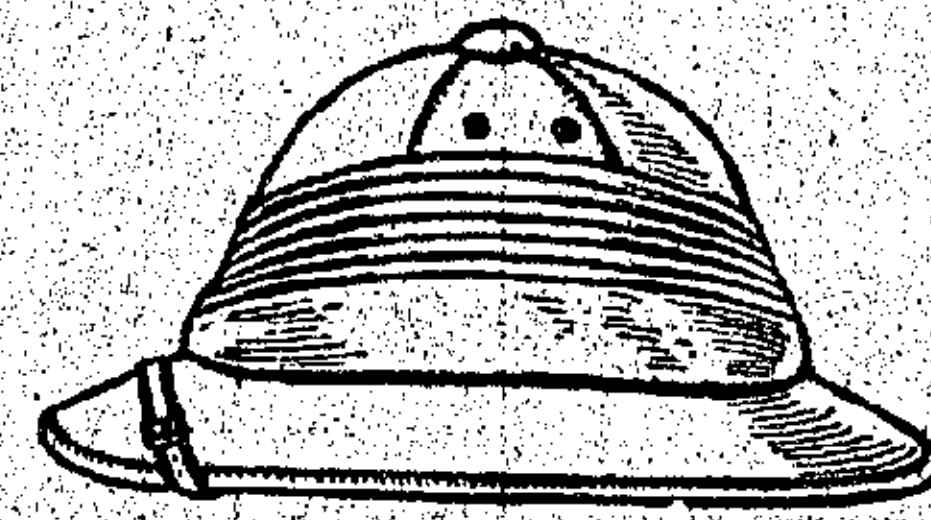
BEST LONDON-MADE SUN HELMETS

FROM

\$8.50

TO

\$13.50



COMPLETE WITH PUGGAREE AND CHIN-STRAP.
ALL OUR HELMETS ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT, THOROUGHLY SUN AND RAIN PROOF, AND PRACTICALLY UNBREAKABLE.

STOCKED IN SEVEN STYLES IN ALL SIZES.

GREY FELT TERA HATS

FROM

\$7.50

TO

\$12.00

SUN UMBRELLAS

Lined Green \$5.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 ... 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 ... 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 ... 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

As absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ARABO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALES, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 544

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

[89]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BANKOKU MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas, on 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [741]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 55 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underclerk by the above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.

G. A. HASTINGS, Administrator, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

General Agents.

HONTSE & Co., Ltd.

Representatives,

144, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [656]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. E. P. HENDERSON, L.S., Retired, of 48, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1833 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it? [162]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 58

FOR SALE.

USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

in packet of

100 Stamps for \$0.80 250 Stamps for \$8.00

200 " " 2.50 400 " " 10.00

250 " " 4.00 450 " " 12.00

300 " " 6.00 500 " " 15.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

JUNE 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

Presents

THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

(1917).

In the following London Successes:

Tues. June 12th. "THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS."

June 12th. "THE HAPPY DAY," From Daly's Theatre.

Wed. June 13th. "THE MERRY WIDOW."

Thurs. June 14th. "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Booking at MOUTHIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY

LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is

Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC

BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.

The Loan is free of Income Tax and other

taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will

be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning

in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the

20th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th

March, 1917—interest from that date to be added

to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for

Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free

of telegraphic charges, and Bonds will be for-

warded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to

subscribers in the shape of advances against the

Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager, [609]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and

premises known as "Lynholt" 104, The

Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the

Colony of Hongkong, with an area of

124,033 square feet and registered in the

Land Office as Rural Building Lot

No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue

of a term of 75 years created therein

by an indenture of Crown Lease dated

the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$95.00.

For further particulars and conditions

of sale apply to

MESSRS. WILKINSON & CRIST,

Solicitors for the Liquidators,

or to the Undersigned,

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZ & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situate at

Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of

Hongkong, and registered in the Land

Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.

299.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of

ground abutting on Battery Street and

Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kow-

loon and contains an area of 4,500

square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue

of a term of 75 years created therein

by an Indenture of Crown Lease

dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$40.

For further particulars and conditions

of sale apply to

MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or to the Undersigned,

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [863]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, 3 Bedrooms, May Road, for 2 months from the middle of June.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. [720]

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [683]

TO LET.

"A" EDGEMOOR, No. 113, THE PEAK, newly done up.

Apply to—CHATER & MODY, 5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. E. NEAZER, 1 Des Voeux Road. [462]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable

SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG TON CO., LTD., 46, Cornsight Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Leighton Terrace. From 1st July next.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Cornsight Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES to Let. Wongsatong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Cornhill Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [52]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 2, MERION, No. 5, THE PEAK.

No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE.

4 ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KELETT, CREST, 64, PEAK.

No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).

Apply to—LINDSEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 30

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—FURUKAWA & Co., 24, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 12th June:—

9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"The Happy Day."

Tuesday, 31st July:—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Josen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Monday, 13th Aug.:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.:—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Witke & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

INTIMATION

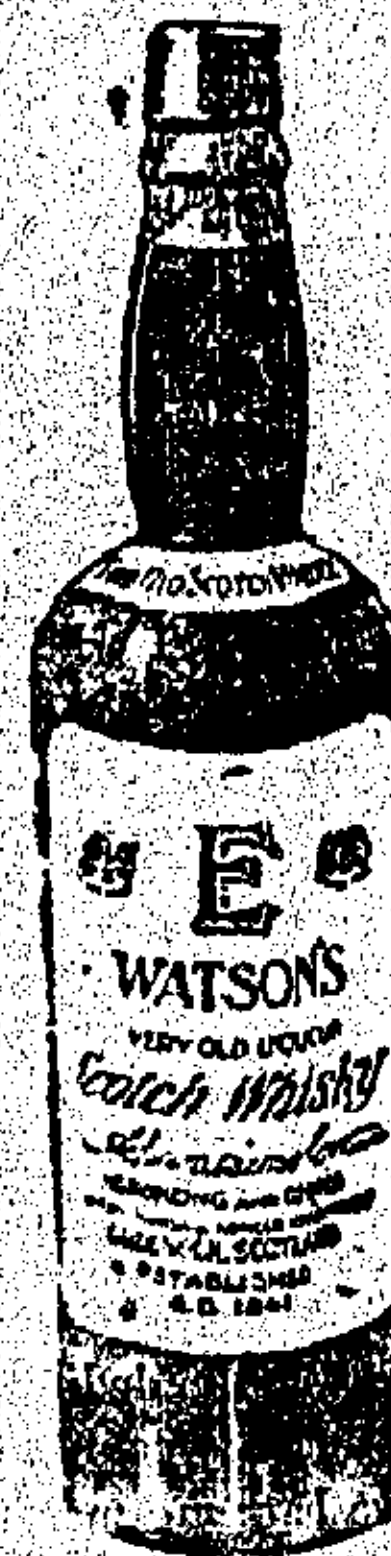
WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—Killed in action, on April 23rd, T. M. G. FLETCHER (Tommy), 2nd-Lieut. 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, B.E.F.

MATHESON—Killed in action in France, JOHN MATHESON, 2nd-Lieut. Royal Engineers, aged 23 years, eldest son of John Matheson, Elphin, Sutherland, Scotland, and nephew of Geo. Matheson, Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Undersigned (sons of the late Mrs. F. H. SMITH) have been deeply touched by the numerous expressions of sympathy in their bereavement, and take this opportunity for thanking those who sent wreaths as undenied.

Mrs. H. Haynes and family, Mrs. Laine, Mrs. F. W. Stapleton, Mrs. and Mr. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. and Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. and Mr. J. R. Suiter, Messrs. H. Relf, A. P. Nobbs, J. Millar, H. Humphreys, D. E. Clark, J. A. Tarrant, J. M. Wong, W. E. Clarke, J. Arnold, A. Connor, The Officers of the s.s. "Honomi," U. Rummah, the Office Staff of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., She Tat Toi, Mok, Ling Fong, Lin Kwai Wing, P. Wong, J. C. Wong, Young Tak Hing, Pang Ko Shun, Fatty Dad, Watson's Soda Water Factory Office Staff, Watson's S. W. Depot Staff, Watson's S. W. Factory Nos. 1, 2 and 3 bottlers, Foreman and Sugarman, Watson's Fitting Shop Staff, Watson's S. W. Factory Staff, the Motor Sampan Staff, Ali Bux, Deen Mahomed, Bunta Sing, Ho Jam, Ho Yuen, Yan Kai, Cheung, Yeung Man Hing, Yue Shing, Yee Yik and also a few wreaths from unknown friends, from which the cards were missing and in consequence of which it is not possible to thank the senders by name.

S. BELL SMITH, ALBERT W. SMITH, FRANK H. SMITH.

7401

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 11th JUNE 1917.

THE NEW BRITISH PUSH.

THE KAISER was rather premature in his congratulations to the Crown Prince of Bavaria upon having "brought England's war-like intentions to naught."

The full observable in the fighting for some time past was not due to the paralysis of our offensive, as His Imperial Majesty sought to represent, but was merely the calm that precedes the storm.

Our Army was busily preparing for the brilliant success which it has just achieved in the salient south of Ypres. How elaborate the preparations were may be gathered from the statement that hundreds of gunners have toiled for almost a year at intricate time-tables, gangs of expert miners have lived for a similar period in foul and narrow shafts beneath the German dug-outs, an army of railway men have laid a most complex network of lines, and for weeks before the battle all units were practising the rôle assigned to them with the most realistic completeness of detail. The attack was rehearsed upon an open-air model, covering an area equal to four tennis courts, which was a perfect replica of the contours and features of the locality. The result of these painstaking efforts is seen in the swift and complete attainment of our objective. The preliminary bombardment, we are told, was "appallingly intense." The two villages Wytschete and Messines were swept out of existence, and the face of the whole district was changed beyond recognition. "How many stark Huns lie amid the hecatomb the Recording Angel alone can tell," says RUTHER'S Correspondent. The last two days of the bombardment were devoted to counter-battery work, and thanks to the magnificent co-operation of the airmen, this largely curtailed the volume of German artillery fire. When the offensive opened, an hour before daybreak, a series of mines, some of which were dug a year ago, were exploded along the whole of the enemy position, over a million pounds of high explosives being employed for this purpose. This must have been a painful surprise to the Germans. The infantry advanced on a nine mile front shortly after three o'clock in the morning and gallantly stormed the Messines and Wytschete Ridges, which for two years and a half has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient, reaching the crest in three hours. The villages of Messines and Wytschete, on the far side, had been occupied by mid-day. Oostverne, a little to the north, was carried in the afternoon; and the whole of the objective was gained by nightfall. Upwards of seven thousand prisoners were taken, so it is reasonable to infer that the German casualties cannot have been less than thirty thousand, whereas our own, happily, are described by Sir DOUGLAS HAIG as light. This is the more surprising when it is remembered that the enemy have had two years and a half in which to perfect their defences, and were well aware of our intentions, thanks to their position, which enabled them to overlook our preparations. "They had omitted no precaution," says Sir DOUGLAS HAIG, "which the incessant labour of years could provide, guided by the experience gained in their defeats on the Somme, at Arras, and at Vimy Ridge." Their forward defences consisted of an elaborate and intricate system of well-wired trenches at strong points, forming a defensive belt over a mile in depth, replete with the usual concrete dug-outs, and machine-gun emplacements. Numerous farms and woods, also, were strongly fortified. The enemy were able to bring an increased number of guns of all calibres to bear not only on the front but also on the flanks of the attack. Yet, despite the difficulties by which our troops were confronted and the disadvantages under which they laboured, they performed their allotted tasks "almost in exact accordance with the arranged time-table." The struggle resolved itself into a test of the ability of the Germans to stop our advance under conditions most favourable to themselves. The result furnishes yet another splendid proof of the superiority of the British and of the hollowness of the German Chancellor's boasts about the "impregnable steel wall on the Western front." It is a triumph of British organisation. The enemy's discomfiture is shown by the futile attempt to disguise the defeat by attributing to Sir DOUGLAS HAIG the intention of aiming a blow at Brussels and Antwerp when, in point of fact, the operation was designed to remove a vulnerable point in our line and fully achieved its purpose. The important positions which the enemy have lost and made vain and disastrous attempts to recover not only deprive them of high ground in a land of plains, but, by straightening out the Ypres salient, finally bar the way to Calais. The coup may also have momentous strategic consequences, as the German must hold the ground before Ypres in order to retain the Belgian coast and Lille.

Dr. Lim Chong-tang has been added to

THE WAR.

ENEMY'S VAIN ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER LOST GROUND.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

GALLANT IRISH TROOPS ACHIEVE RENOWN.

SUPER-VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

LONDON, June 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy at seven o'clock yesterday evening, after a heavy artillery preparation, launched a powerful counter-attack against nearly the whole of the new front, southward of Ypres, from St. Yves to northwards of the Ypres-Commines Canal, a distance of six miles.

A large force composed of fresh divisions delivered the attack with great determination.

Under our destructive artillery and machine-gun fire, the attack was completely repulsed at all points.

Fighting was particularly fierce eastward of Messines, also in the neighbourhood of Klein-Zillebeke, northwards of the Canal.

The enemy's attacks were broken down by midnight with great loss all along the line.

We retain possession of the whole of the ground captured since the commencement of the battle.

We carried out operations with complete success last night further southward on a wide front from southward of Lens to La Bassée.

Our troops entered the German positions southward of the Souchez River on a front over two miles in length and penetrated to a depth of over half a mile.

We inflicted heavy casualties, and captured 70 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

Our casualties were light.

We successfully entered trenches northwards of the Souchez River, south-eastward of Loos, and south-eastward of La Bassée, killing a large number of Germans and greatly damaging the enemy's defences. We captured 44 prisoners and several machine-guns.

We raided the sector of the Hindenburg Line still held by the enemy westward of Bullecourt, and a number of the garrison were either killed or taken prisoner.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, June 9th.

It is noteworthy that the German afternoon wireless report is silent regarding the counter-attacks mentioned by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

It merely announces that the enemy were unable to gain any advantage.

ENEMY DUMBFOUNDED.

PARIS, June 9th.

The British victory at Messines dumbfounded the enemy. He brought up four divisions to assist six divisions of his best troops facing the British. This movement was immediately observed and the British artillery opened fire. The German heavy guns replied at very long range, but with astonishing precision the British guns, helped by airmen, neutralised the German fire. Lacking proper artillery support, the Germans twice attacked half-heartedly and in vain.

ENEMY EFFORTS FAIL.

PARIS, June 9th.

A communiqué states:—There was great activity at night-time along the whole front north of Laffaux Hill to south of Filain, in the sector of Cerny. The artillery fighting was occasionally very violent.

The enemy repeatedly at numerous points attempted attacks but they collapsed under our fire.

LATER.

A further communiqué states that at Chemin-des-Dames artillery activity has been lively, but the enemy has not attempted to again attack.

PARIS, June 9th.

A communiqué states:—Our batteries were most active at night in the region north of St. Quentin.

The Germans renewed their attempts at various points.

At Chemin-des-Dames, from south of Filain to east of Cerny, the artillery duel continued violent.

Our fired dispersed four successive attacks north-east of Cerny, also two coups-de-main north of the Froidmont Farm, in which the enemy suffered heavily.

THE GALLANT IRISH.

LONDON, June 9th.

Correspondents at British Headquarters report that the men from Dublin and Munster took 1,000 prisoners, and the Ulstermen also captured 1,000 at the capture of Wytschaete village by the Nationalists, with the Ulstermen next to them.

This was one of the great episodes in the battle.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' UNTENABLE GROUND.

UDINE, June 9th.

The boasted Austrian gain, consisting merely of a few yards along a two-mile front south of Jamiano to the Timavo River.

It was impossible for the Italians to retain the ground, which was wholly marshy, backed by the river and swept by the artillery of Hermada.

ENEMY ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 9th.

An Italian official report states:—We broke up an enemy attack preceded by intensive destructive fire at Vodice.

Big enemy assaulting parties, covered by violent artillery fire, attempted to approach southward of Ostagnavizza. We counter-attacked and repulsed them, capturing prisoners.

ITALIANS DRIVE BACK ENEMY.

ROME, June 9th.

An official report states:—We drove back attacks at Vodice and southward of Mont San Marco.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AEROPLANE RAID.

LONDON, June 10th.

The Admiralty announce that Naval aeroplanes yesterday successfully carried out a bomb raid on the aerodrome at St. Denis-Western. All the machines returned safely.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRANSFER OF ENEMY TROOPS.

The continued withdrawal of enemy troops is reported from the Russian front to the Anglo-French, Italian and Mesopotamian Fronts, in some cases all under 30 years of age being transferred.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS.

LONDON, June 9th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"I rejoice that, thanks to the thorough preparation and the splendid co-operation of all arms, the important Messines Ridge, the scene of many memorable struggles, is again in our hands."

Tell General Plumer and the Second Army how proud we are of their achievement, by which in a few hours the enemy was driven out of strongly-entrenched positions he had held for two and a half years."

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

TOWNS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, June 10th.

The President of Nicaragua states that an earthquake destroyed San Salvador, San Tancate, and the neighbouring towns and villages. The casualties were few.

LATER.

Everything within a radius of 30 miles has been destroyed.

The disaster was due to the eruption of the volcano at San Salvador, at the foot of which the city is situated.

The people of San Salvador are camping in the streets and in the parks.

BANKERS' IMMENSE INVESTMENT.

NEW YORK, June 9th.

The well-known banking house, Messrs. Morgan & Son, has subscribed fifty million dollars to the Liberty Bonds.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, June 9th.

Owing to a strike of compositors in Manchester the evening papers there were not published.

It is expected that the morning papers will not appear to-day.

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED BY TURKS IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, June 9th.

Turkish plotters have destroyed an enormous quantity of preserved meat at Liebeg, Bishmen and Colon, Argentina.

BRITISH MISSION RETURNS FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, June 9th.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour has arrived in London.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour, accompanied by the members of the British Mission, were welcomed at Euston Station by the American Ambassador, Dr. Page, and General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It is stated that their voyage across the Atlantic was without incident.

The Mission paid a tribute to the warmth of their reception in America, and to the patriotism of Americans.

FOOD MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 9th.

Mr. C. Bathurst, Unionist member for Wilton in the House of Commons, has resigned from the Food Ministry.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

PETROGRAD, June 10th.

Four regiments of the Seventh Army have mutinied. One of the regiments arrested its officers.

The War Minister has ordered the regiments to be disbanded.

The ringleaders will be court-martialled.

RUSSIAN GENERAL NOT ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

PETROGRAD, June 9th.

General Gurko having asked permission to resign, in contravention of the order issued by the Minister of War on May 19th, prohibiting officers to resign, M. Kerensky has relieved General Gurko of the command of the western front and appointed him General of a Division.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA.

MISSION ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 9th.

The Times Correspondent at Petrograd reports that a deputation from the Austrian army has arrived.

It consists of two Generals, two Colonels and twenty other officers and fifteen soldiers, provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate terms of peace to the Russian Government, or, alternatively, to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Another telegram from Petrograd says that the Austrian deputation reached Kishineff, where it was arrested and ordered to be brought to Petrograd.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, June 9th.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a meeting of the Ulster Council, referring to the work of the Navy, said the submarine menace was giving him daily anxiety. It was grave and serious, but he believed the genius of British sailors would conquer the enemy. German commerce had been absolutely driven off the seas, while ours was still maintained. The Admiralty had never rested. That was the tradition of the service and by it they were going to win. Their sailors had all the spirit of Nelson's time—unflinching courage, great dash, daring, and abilities, and they were always longing for the fray. There never was a time when we had a greater naval service than we have to-day.

AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, June 10th.

His Majesty the King received in audience General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force.

INCITING TO TREASON.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

The Russian Headquarters announce the arrest of the alleged Austrian Parliamentaires, including Princes and Staff Officers, on the ground merely of inciting to treason the Russian soldiers and chiefs.

CANADIAN PAPER DROPS SIR W. LAURIER.

TORONTO, June 10th.

The Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper, has broken with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Conscription issue.

AUSTRIAN CABINET FORMATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 9th.

A despatch from Budapest states that Count Moritz Esterhazy has been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR WILLIAM REDMOND.

LONDON, June 9th.

Major William Redmond, brother of the Irish Nationalist leader, has died of wounds received in battle.

LATER.

The loss of Major William Redmond is deplored by all Irish ranks. The late officer was gallantly leading his men at Messines when he was hit.

That he was carried off the field of battle by the Ulster Ambulance is regarded as significant of the future of Ireland.

THIRTY VICTORIA CROSSES CONFERRED.

STORIES OF SUPER-VALOUR.

LONDON, June 9th.

The Gazette announces the conferment of 30 Victoria Crosses, seventeen to officers and men belonging to Imperial regiments, one to an Indian, one to a Rhodesian—who is the first Rhodesian to gain it—six to Australians, four to Canadians, and one to a New Zealander.

The official accounts of the super-valour by which this coveted distinction was won, though related in uncoloured language, almost surpass anything imaginable. Numbers of the recipients already hold the Distinguished Service Order or the Military Cross, some holding both with bars. In gaining the highest decoration, practically all have shown the most conspicuous bravery on several occasions.

Perhaps the most outstanding record of conspicuous and consistent individual valour is the instance of the late Captain Albert Ball, of the Flying Corps, who had previously won the D.S.O. and Military Cross. The V.C. was awarded for services between April 21 and June 6th, when he took part in 23 combats, destroying 11 hostile machines and bringing down many others. On one occasion he fought single-handed six aeroplanes, on two occasions five, and on one occasion four. Each time he brought down at least one. Several times his machine was badly damaged. Nevertheless, when returning in this condition he had to be restrained from immediately ascending with another. Altogether Captain Ball destroyed 43 German aeroplanes and one balloon. The decorations, which include eight posthumous awards, were as follow:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. DELAVEL HENDERSON, of the North Staffords, who was killed.—He brought up his battalion under the heaviest fire to the front line, incurring the heaviest casualties. When the enemy counter-attack penetrated the firing-line, the situation was critical. Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, although wounded, jumped over the parapet and advanced alone some distance ahead of his battalion under intense fire, when he was again wounded. He continued to lead his men most gallantly, and finally captured the objective at the point of the bayonet. He was again twice wounded, and eventually brought in dying.

Major F. W. LUSDEN, who had previously won the Distinguished Service Order, of the Artillery.—He brought in six enemy guns under the most intense fire, personally leading four artillery teams with infantry through the barrage, when some of the teams were put out of action, but he again traversed the barrage time and again with the teams, and eventually charged the enemy, who was endeavouring to rescue the sixth gun, and drove him back and secured the last gun.

Lieutenant DONALD MACKINTOSH, of the Seaforths, who was killed.—During the advance he was shot through the leg, but continued to lead his men, capturing a trench. He repulsed a determined counter-attack and was again wounded, and unable to stand. Nevertheless, he continued to control the situation. Then he sufficiently recovered to proceed with fifteen survivors against the final objective. Getting out of the trench with the greatest difficulty, he encouraged his men forward, when he was mortally wounded. His gallantry and devotion are beyond all praise.

Lieutenant F. H. MACNAMARA, of the Australian Flying Corps.—During an aerial raid upon a hostile train another pilot was forced to land. Macnamara descended to rescue the pilot, and despite approaching enemy cavalry and heavy rifle fire, and although severely wounded in the thigh, he ascended with the stranded pilot, when owing to his wound the machine overturned. Nevertheless, he set the machine on fire, reached the stranded aeroplane, and despite a great loss of blood he flew home to the aerodrome, a distance of seventy miles, completing the rescue.

Lieutenant C. POPE, of the Australians.—He was ordered to hold a most important post at all costs, which was heavily attacked by superior forces and surrounded. He fought unflinchingly until his ammunition gave out, then, obeying the order literally, Pope was seen leading the charge into the superior force. His body, together with his men, was subsequently found surrounded by eighty of the enemy dead, "sure proof of the most gallant resistance which had been made."

(Continued on Page 6.)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE SHANGHAI KELANTAN.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at Shanghai on June 8th.

Mr. E. A. Mensor (Chairman) said the average acreage in tapping for 1916, amounted to 400 acres as compared with 291 the previous year, while the monthly outputs increased from 7,070 lb. in January, to 10,200 in December. The actual output for the year exceeded the estimate by 18,000 lb. or 14 per cent. The estimated cost of production for the current year was 11.92d. per pound. The cleaning up of the estate and particularly the eradication ofalang had been expensive and explained in a great measure the high cost of production during 1916, as the revenue account had borne its share of the cost of this work, the apportionment of expenses having been 80 per cent. to producing area and 20 per cent. to non-producing area. A sum of about \$17,000 had been spent in cleaning up the estate, giving an average weeding cost for the whole estate of \$2.17 per acre per month. The estimate for weeding during the current year was 70 cents per acre per month. The unexpended balance of capital would enable planting up to continue for the present without drawing upon revenue for this purpose.

The net profit from the year's working, after payment of debenture and mortgage interest, amounted to Tls. 5,164.46, and the directors proposed to carry this forward to the next year's account. Looking to the company's position and earnings during the first five months of the present year, the Board would doubtless be able to declare an interim dividend before long. The prospects for the current year might be considered entirely satisfactory. The estimated production was 130,000 lb. and, with a reasonable cost, there should be a good margin of profit. Forward sales had been made to the extent of 12 tons smoked sheet monthly from January to December, 1917, at 2/6 per lb. c.i.f. Vladivostok. The Report and Accounts for the year 1916, as presented, were adopted and passed.

PARIS SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Certain regulations restricting eating and drinking have lately been put into force. The two-course dinner in restaurants, so long threatened, is at last a reality—the course, however, are exclusive of hors d'oeuvres and dessert. As to whether Parisians are eating less than before, that is a moot point; but there is no doubt that the menu cards of the smart restaurants have undergone a woful change, and bear some resemblance to a censored news sheet. Of course, there is nothing to prevent the inveterate gourmand from having all the variety he wants by going the rounds of the restaurants; but in the meantime they say that hundreds of cooks have been thrown out of employment.

Cakes and sweets can only be sold on certain days of the week, and the tea-shops are also closed on these days—in order to restrict not the consumption of tea, but that of cakes, the sugar crisis being serious. The proprietors of the tea-houses complain, rather bitterly, that their business is suffering severely by these laws, whereas the cafes are open all the time, and nothing is done to restrict the sale of alcohol.

So the Paris of to-day is becoming a soberer and soberer one. Theatres, picture shows, music halls, all have their nights for closing. Happily for us they do not fall on the same nights. But it is hard to realise that we are living in a city that was once called gay.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Fashion topics are very irrelevant after all this, but the big dressmakers seem as busy as in other years, and even in the midst of the cold snap spring fashions were a matter of lively interest. Dame Fashion has brought in some important reforms for the coming season. Skirts are much less full, and vary as to shape, between the barrel and the peg-top. Side-drapes are popular, with sometimes quantities of fine knife-pleating. Another novelty is the "culotte" skirt, made with a tunic reaching to the ground at the front and the back, and killed up at the sides, revealing a glimpse of full Turkish trousers, fastened in tightly at the ankle.

Buyers make the complaint that evening dresses are hard to find, as the "grande toilette" is no longer worn in Paris, and was not "the thing" even before the Government decree forbidding the wearing of evening dress at the State theatres. The Maison Beer, however, makes a feature of evening dresses. Most of the models have skirts that either touch or just escape the floor, and soft lace and embroideries are much used as trimming. Beer also uses pointed draperies over the hips to accentuate the figure, and the favourite material is voile or etamine over bright colours.

The spring displays even include bathing suits. The Maison Lanvin shows some ravishing little suits with peg-top knickers and abbreviated skirts embroidered with flowers. Alpa is the favourite material for these suits. One called "waterpools" is very chic in black alpaca with a large white and green flower embroidered on the hem of the little skirt. The little bonnet turns up in front in fisherman style.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW BRITISH PUSH.

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

ROAD TO CALAIS DEFINITELY CLOSED TO THE ENEMY.

MANY PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations south of Ypres were continued methodically all day long and were completely successful. We stormed in the morning the Messines and Wytschaete Ridge, which for two and a half years has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient.

We captured the villages of Messines and Wytschaete and also the defence systems of many strongly organised woods and defended localities on a nine-mile front, from the south of Ladouebroek to the north of Mont Sorrel.

Later we again advanced, in accordance with our plan, and carried the village of Oosttaverne and also the enemy's rearward defences to the east of the village, on a five mile front. Our artillery broke up an attempted counter-attack against the southern portion of the new positions.

The enemy's casualties are heavy. By half-past four in the afternoon over five thousand prisoners had been brought in, others not yet being counted.

We have captured a number of guns and many trench mortars and machine guns, which have not been counted.

There has been great air activity and many air fights. We dispersed five hostile formations, one of which consisted of over thirty machines, with heavy casualties. Nine German aeroplanes were brought down and at least nine others driven down uncontrollable. Six of ours are missing.

LONDON, June 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The position captured yesterday was one of the most important enemy strongholds on the West front, dominating the Ypres salient and giving the enemy complete observation. The Germans had neglected no precaution to render the position impregnable. These conditions enabled the enemy to overlook all the preparations for the attack and the enemy moved up reinforcements to meet us in battle. Therefore, it had become the gauge of the Germans' ability to stop our advance under the most favourable conditions, they possessing every advantage of ground and preparation and knowing that an attack was impending. The German forward defences consisted of an elaborate and intricate system of well-wired trenches at strong points forming a defensive belt over a mile in depth. Numerous farms and woods were thoroughly prepared. The defence included large numbers of machine guns, and the Germans brought an increased number of guns of all calibres to bear not only on the front but on the flanks of the attack.

Numerous communication trenches with switch lines radiating in all directions were amply provided, with strongly constructed concrete dug-outs and machine-gun emplacements designed to protect the garrison from the effects of our bombardment. The Germans had anticipated no precaution against our attack, and guided by the experience of their defeats on the Somme, at Arras and at Vimy Ridge, our troops, despite difficulties and disadvantages, carried out the first assault and subsequent attacks almost in exact accordance with the arranged time-table. Nineteen deep mines were exploded simultaneously at 3.10 in the morning, thus weakening large portions of the front and support trenches, including extensive dug-outs and mining systems. Our guns opened and infantry attacks carried the whole front line system within a few minutes.

LONDON, June 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says there had been a comparative lull in the battle of Messines during the night. Since his futile counter-attack yesterday, in which our artillery played havoc with his infantry as it advanced in the open, the enemy made no further attempt to retake any of the important positions he had lost. The prisoners now number considerably over six thousand and it is certain that many guns and trench mortars have fallen into our hands, which there has not yet been time to collect and count. Therefore it seems reasonable to question whether the Germans are in a position, after the terrible hammering they received, to carry out a big attack against us. Meanwhile we have been very busy consolidating our gains, getting up guns, and making every preparation to ensure retention of the fruits of victory. The prisoners have dug in the most praiseworthy manner.

LONDON, June 8th.

Our troops immediately pressed on up the western slopes of the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, within three hours storming the entire crest line from the south towards Messines was captured. We also completed the capture of Wytschaete village before midday after hard fighting. Our troops in the second stage of the attack pushed down the eastern slopes of the ridge and advanced against a powerful line in the rear of the defences. Heavy fighting occurred in a further series of fortified woods and strong points. We captured the village of Oosttaverne in the afternoon, lying just westward of the centre line. Practically the whole of this trench system was in our hands by night-fall and we had gained the whole of the day's objective.

Great numbers of German dead were lying in the captured positions, which proved the severity of the enemy's losses, a large proportion being Bavarians.

Our losses were light. The enemy in the night did not attempt to recover the lost positions.

Following General Plumer's great care and the thoroughness of his preparations, complete success is chiefly ascribed to the destruction caused by the mines, the violence and accuracy of the bombardment, the fine work of the Royal Flying Corps, and the incomparable dash and courage of the Infantry. The whole force acted in perfect combination, and the tanks carried out excellent work. Every means of offence at our disposal was used, thus every arm of the service had its share in the victory.

We captured a German post last night northwards of Havrincourt Wood and took a few prisoners. We repulsed a raiding party south-westward of Labasse.

LONDON, June 9th.

The new line southward of Ypres has been organised and secured. German counter-attacks south-eastward and north-eastward of Oosttaverne and eastward of Messines were repulsed with loss by our infantry or broken up by our artillery.

The prisoners now number 6,400, of whom 132 are officers. Over twenty guns have been collected. The aircraft valiantly co-operated with the infantry and artillery and also successfully bombed and machine-gunned aerodromes, balloons, trains, billets, depots and troops, and prevented enemy aircraft from participating in the battle. They brought down twelve German machines and drove down eight out of control. Fourteen of ours are missing.

BATTLE OF MESSINES.

LONDON, June 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that the battle of Messines, which was begun in the morning by the Second Army, under the command of General Sir Herbert Plumer, developed quite in accordance with plans. The operation has been a brilliant success.

Prisoners to the number of 2,300 had been collected to mid-day, but it is anticipated that that number will be doubled when the rounding up is complete.

OUR CASUALTIES "EXCEPTI-
TIONALLY LIGHT."

LONDON, June 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says that with the exception of the little spot in Battle Wood, where the situation is momentarily obscure, we attained the whole of our objectives along the crest of Messines Ridge.

An aerial observer reports that the enemy appears to be massing reserves in the vicinity of Warneton, Koninze, and the Ypres Comine Road, but our artillery has the spots well picketed with shrapnel. The Anzacs fought magnificently, the New Zealanders carrying the ruins of Messines in a most dashing manner. The Ulster regiments are fighting in the most friendly rivalry alongside the Southern Irishmen. They have done a grand work. Many batteries galloped into action in good old-time fashion. Our casualties are exceptionally light. The weather is all in our favour.

CULMINATION OF A YEAR'S
ARDUOUS TOIL.

Correspondents have described the new British advance as the climax of months of most laborious preparation. Hand-reeds of gunners have toiled for almost a year at intricate time tables, gangs of expert miners have lived for a similar period in foul and narrow shafts beneath the German dug-outs, an army of railway men have laid a most complex network of lines, while the infantry were well rehearsed by numerous practice advances far from the actual scene. Our armies were especially brilliant during the preliminary bombardment, destroying twenty-four enemy planes and driving down twenty-three in this area during the first six days of June, only losing ten.

LONDON, June 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says there had been a comparative lull in the battle of Messines during the night. Since his futile counter-attack yesterday, in which our artillery played havoc with his infantry as it advanced in the open, the enemy made no further attempt to retake any of the important positions he had lost. The prisoners now number considerably over six thousand and it is certain that many guns and trench mortars have fallen into our hands, which there has not yet been time to collect and count. Therefore it seems reasonable to question whether the Germans are in a position, after the terrible hammering they received, to carry out a big attack against us. Meanwhile we have been very busy consolidating our gains, getting up guns, and making every preparation to ensure retention of the fruits of victory. The prisoners have dug in the most praiseworthy manner.

ENEMY TRENCHES BLOTTED
OUT.

In the heat of a June sun the New Zealand sappers, stripped to the waist and nearly black with grime, yesterday shovelled a communication trench through the up-churned ground on which almost every trace of the German trenches and strong posts had been smashed out of existence.

The more I hear about the battle the clearer it becomes that it was successful in the fullest and complete sense of the word. Everything seems to have worked precisely as designed, and the victory is no less a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the staff work which preceded it than to the gallantry of the troops.

CALAIS SAFE.

The Correspondent voices the general view that it is rather difficult to digest the fact that yesterday's brilliant coup has changed a condition which has been permanent for two years and eight months, nevertheless the fact remains that the Ypres salient is now practically wiped out by the capture of Messines Ridge and the military situation in that area is now completely changed. Grave defensive disadvantages hitherto attending the ungainly hold of this little bit of Belgium have been entirely neutralised. The correspondent mentions that even as late as the present Spring the possibility of a German break through to Calais was seriously discussed. Such a blow, if undertaken, would have come upon the Ypres salient, but the era of this possibility terminated yesterday.

THE PRELIMINARY PREPARA-
TIONS.

Describing the immense preliminary pains necessary nowadays, the correspondent recounts that, while the capture of Vimy Ridge was planned with the aid of a scale model and a detailed message at the time, the attack upon Messines Ridge was rehearsed upon an open-air model covering an area equivalent to four tennis courts which were perfect replicas of the contours and features, including such minutiae as an isolated tree stump. For weeks before the battle all units were engaged and practised the rôle assigned to them as realistically as possible. Many hours of patient calculation were devoted to the organising and synchronising of artillery barrages. Some of the mines for yesterday's victory had been prepared for over a year.

Yesterday's battle was smaller than that of the 9th April, being a definitely restricted push. The advance met with considerably less machine-gunning than was anticipated.

The situation is not changed much today. There has been infantry work on a small scale and the artillery has been very active. The Australians occupied another trench in which pocket of the enemy had succeeded in holding out. A considerable party of the enemy holds out east of Battle Wood, but we are heavily bombarding the place, so the alternative appears to be surrender or extermination. The prisoners are likely to total well over seven thousand.

REPLY TO KAISER'S BOASTS.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Kaiser's boasts of the arrest of the Anglo-French offensive are decisively answered by the opening of the battle of Messines, with a stroke even more audacious than that which captured Vimy Ridge and broke the Hindenburg Line. The scene is on the historic ground on which the German rush to the sea was stopped at Arras, the Mons and Marbais battles. The Germans have been talking of a stroke at Bessines and Antwerp, exaggerating Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's purpose with the obvious intention of proclaiming the result a defeat, but the success already gained locally is very important, depriving the enemy not only of high ground in a land of plains, but the strategic consequences may hold the German front in a vice. Hence most fierce attacks are to be expected.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, June 8th.

A German official message states:—The enemy broke into our foremost position zone in the Wytschaete salient. A fluctuating battle continues violently.

FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 8th.

A French communique states:—The artillery struggle is fairly violent at Chemin des Dames, notably to the south of Filain.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 8th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, in the debate on submarineism in the Chamber, the Minister of Marine said that during the war eighteen hundred voyages had been made from France to Algeria. Only one steamer had been sunk, the *Medjerda*, because the Captain chose his own route.

The number of submarines sunk had appreciably increased lately, owing to improved Allied surveillances.

A Paris message states that during the week ending June 3rd, the vessels arriving at French ports numbered 1,005, while the sailings totalled 938. The sinkings were three vessels of over 1,000 tons and two under 1,000 tons. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN AEROPLANES SHOT
DOWN.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes, on Wednesday attacked and drove down two enemy machines, which were rendered uncontrollable, three miles north-east of Dixmude.

A naval pilot shot down another, also rendered uncontrollable, five miles to the north-east of Dixmude.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

A GERMAN CRITICISM.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

The German Colonial Secretary, speaking before the Leipzig branch of the Colonial Society, declared that the German Government and people were determined to safeguard Germany's colonies' future by insisting upon the return of the Colonies.

Announcing upon General Smuts' demand to prevent the training of black armies in future, he contended that the British peace-aims, far from desiring to uplift humanity, which was bleeding from countless wounds, or seeking to provide elbow-room for small nations, wanted a peace which was merely a continuance of war with other means.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR VIEW.

JOHANNESBURG, June 8th.

Socialist and labour circles are actively opposed to German militarism and favour representation at the Stockholm Conference in order to voice working-class opinion against handing back the German colonies. Colonel Creswell, leader of the Labour Party, is suggested as delegate.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT ARCHANGEL.

PETROGRAD, June 9th.

The dockers at Archangel threaten to strike, demanding 10 roubles a day for discharging general cargo and 14 roubles for coal. The employers offer a minimum wage of 7 and 9 roubles. A delegate of the Ministry of Labour has gone to Archangel to try and adjust matters.

PEASANTS' CONGRESS.

The Peasants' Congress passed a resolution urging the army to submit to discipline and defend the country, favouring peace without humiliating annexations or indemnity and with the right to each nation to dispose for itself.

SOLDIERS AND WORKERS'
DELEGATES' CONGRESS.

An All-Russia Congress of Councils of Soldiers is being arranged to be held at Petrograd. Fifteen hundred delegates are expected only, but only delegates representing no fewer than 25,000 members will give a decisive vote. All members of the Government will be invited to attend.

BUSINESS MEN'S CONFERENCE
DENOUNCES SEPARATE
PEACE.

After speeches by the Belgian Minister and the representative of the French Embassy a Conference representing all Russian commercial, industrial and financial concerns unanimously decided to send to the Allies a declaration categorically rejecting any possibility of a separate peace and expressing confidence in the coming decisive victory of the Allies.

PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

PASSPORTS FOR BRITISH
LABOURERS.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the War Cabinet, after very careful consideration, had decided that it was desirable to issue passports to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett to go to Petrograd if they were applied for, because the Russian Government had strongly and repeatedly expressed the desire that representatives of the minority, as well as the majority, of working-class opinion should be allowed to visit Petrograd, and they had expressly mentioned the Independent Labour Party as one of the bodies which they desired to have that opportunity.

The War Cabinet were advised by those qualified to express an opinion, including Sir George Buchanan, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, that a refusal would lead to a very serious misconception among our Russian Allies and cause great discouragement to those in Russia who were most anxious to carry on the struggle for freedom with the fullest energy.

If the passports were issued, they would be intended to enable the holders to attend or participate in any international conference at Stockholm and still less to communicate, directly or indirectly, with enemy subjects at Stockholm or elsewhere. It was only on this express understanding that the passports would be issued.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

It is announced that General Alexieff has been placed on half-pay because the Government does not consider him to possess the energy and enthusiasm and confidence necessary at the present juncture.

The protest of Mr. Henderson, M. Thomas and M. Vandervelde has now been published by the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, who invited them to attend a meeting to discuss the protest.

THE RUMANIANS.

LONDON, June 8th.

According to Reuter's Correspondent at Paris, an interview with the Roumanian Premier has been published. He says that Roumania adheres to the aim of liberating the Roumanians in Hungary. He considers that the Russian "no annexation" formula is consistent with such liberation, and Roumania expects that the Allies will respect their engagements.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that passports for Petrograd would be issued to representatives of the views of the great majority of the working classes if asked for.

Commander Bellairs suggested that holders of passports should give a written undertaking not to participate in any conference at Stockholm or elsewhere. Lord Robert Cecil said that every reasonable and proper precaution would be taken.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked whether conversations at Stockholm with persons like Mr. Branting would be precluded. Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the condition laid down by the War Cabinet was that there must not be any communication with enemy subjects. Mr. Branting was not only a very highly respected Swedish statesman but he was by no means hostile to the cause of the Allies. (Cheers.)

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS REFUSED
PASSPORTS.

ROME, June 8th.

The Minister of the Interior announces that no passports will be given to Italian Socialists intending to participate in the conference at Stockholm, which is considered a manoeuvre of the Central Powers helped by the Russian extremists.

ULSTER JOINS IRISH
CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Ulster Unionist Council has decided to accept the invitation to the Irish Convention. The resolution said the Council had been influenced by the representations of the Government that an Irish agreement would materially help the prosecution of the war.

Sir Edward Carson, who presided, speaking at a luncheon of the delegates, said that politics must take a back place in the life-and-death struggle for the Empire. Whether the struggle was long or short the brave hearts of the men of Ulster would never quail. They were determined, with their fellow citizens of the Empire, at all costs and sacrifices, to see the matter to a victorious conclusion. After referring to the splendid work of the Ulstermen at the front, Sir Edward said he was very proud of the part that all Irishmen who had gone to the front had played; whether they were northerners or southerners they had brought great credit and glory to their country.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 8th.

Sir Robert Borden has announced that the Conscription Bill will be introduced on Monday.

NO COALITION GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, June 8th.

Owing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opposition to conscription, the negotiations for a Coalition Government have broken down.

AMERICAN FOOD EXPORTS.

STEADY GAINS.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

Steady gains in American food exports, which diminished at the beginning of the year, are officially announced.

The shipments for April totalled \$88,000,000, as compared with \$84,000,000 in March, and \$87,000,000 in February. The value of breadstuffs exported in April was \$39,000,000, which was \$16,000,000 more than the exports for March, and \$18,000,000 more than in February.

The food exports for April were only \$70,000,000 (\$7,000,000) less than for January, which was the country's record month.

CONTRACTOR FOR THE
ALLIES.

NEW YORK, June 8th.

It is announced that the inter Allied Commission from Europe will determine the needs of the respective Allies and communicate them to the Missions in New York, which will submit them to the United States. The latter will be contractor for the Allies, and will completely control the prices and deliveries. There will be no further private contracts.

GENERAL PERSHING IN
ENGLAND.

STANDARD-BEARER OF AMERICA.

LONDON, June 8th.

General Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, and his staff have arrived in London.

LONDON, June 8th.

General Pershing, accompanied by his entire Headquarters Staff numbering 194, has arrived.

Speaking at Liverpool, where he was ceremoniously received, General Pershing said the voyage of the liner *Baltic* was uneventful. She had been escorted by American destroyers.

We are glad, he said, to be the standard-bearers of America in the great war for civilisation and are expected to play a large part on the Western Front. General Pershing was warmly greeted by Lord Derby, Viscount French and other distinguished people on arriving in London.

NORWEGIAN SPIES.

PAID BY GERMANY.

CHRISTIANIA, June 8th.

Remarkable revelations have been made in a spy case, and the public is astonished and disgusted at the fact that three ex-officers employed on the Bergen-Norwegian Steamship Line have been paid so much a month for giving the Germans information as to the movements of ships, lights and signals in British harbours, details of British ships repairing and building, and the position of British mine-fields.

Some newspapers protest against the light sentences imposed, namely, a few months' imprisonment.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

A DENTAL.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

Mr. Lansing has stated that the report published in the Chinese Press that the United States is supporting and financing the Revolution in China is absolutely false. The United States has taken no action of any sort towards the Revolution. America's great and constant interest in China is the prevalence of good order and domestic tranquillity.

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN
WILHELMINA.

ROYAL TRAIN DERAILED.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

Queen Wilhelmina has had a narrow escape, a train to which the Royal saloons were attached, being derailed near Rotterdam. Twenty-six persons were injured. The saloons were derailed, but kept upright.

The Queen, helped by an Englishman, assisted in bandaging the wounded. Her Majesty subsequently travelled to The Hague in a goods truck.

MR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S
NEW POST.

LONDON, June 8th.

Mr. Winston Churchill has accepted the Chairmanship of the Air Board. Mr. George Roberts succeeds Mr. Barnes at the Ministry of Pensions.

MR BONAR LAW'S BEREAVE-
MENT.

LONDON, June 9th.

Mr. Bonar Law was absent from the House of Commons yesterday owing to his having received news of the death of his son in Palestine.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN
AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 8th.

There have been serious floods in Victoria. Townships have been inundated. Much damage has been done to property. Nine people have been drowned.

SAN SALVADOR DESTROYED
BY EARTHQUAKE.

SAN JUAN-DE-LA-PIRE, June 8th.

San Salvador, the capital of Salvador, with a population of sixty thousand, has been totally destroyed. There are no details, but undoubtedly an earthquake or volcanic eruption has occurred. A message from Tegucigalpa adds that six other Salvador towns have been destroyed.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 7th.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that there is no change in the conditions since last week, the shortness of supplies rendering the market sensitive to any enquiry.

SLUMP IN THE GERMAN MARK.

LONDON, June 8th.

Silver is 38d. per oz. The demand, chiefly Continental, is steady. Neutral values of the Reichsmark are slumping daily. Amsterdam quotes 34; normally the quotation is 59; guilders for 100 marks.

OBITUARY.

MR W. F. COTTON, M.P.

LONDON, June 8th.

The death is announced of Mr. W. F. Cotton, member of Parliament (Nationalist) for Dublin County, 8.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A WEEK OF TRIUMPH IN THE WEST.

LONDON, April 18th.

The news from the Western front is glorious. The enemy is being driven back steadily and surely, losing thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns, and scores of towns and villages are being restored to their lawful owners. At the moment of writing the British advanced line extends fanwise from the south-east of Lens, east of Vimy and Arras, across the plain of Douai to a point near Cambrai, and thence to the outskirts of St. Quentin and through La Fere to the Aisne. A glance at the map shows what may happen when the wedge is driven deeper into the territory occupied by the enemy. It means that from Lens to the North Sea the Germans must abandon the defensive positions they have held since they were flung back after the Battle of the Marne. To the south they must also retire to escape being out-flanked. The opinion is firmly held that although the German hosts may be able to postpone the day of reckoning they are already beaten. They are out-generalled and out-fought. One man has such a superiority of guns and munitions that the Germans are literally overwhelmed. The infantry are able to advance under a zone of fire so terrific that they can seize and occupy positions with comparatively little loss of life. At the capture of the Vimy Ridge one gallant Canadian regiment did not sustain a single casualty. The men marched under an arc of high explosives which swept every square yard in front of them.

MODERN WARFARE.

It is surprising how fixed in people's minds is the old conception of warfare. In spite of the lessons of Armageddon there is still a solid belief that the age-long style of fighting is the only possible way. But of course there is more difference between the present methods of war and the wars of the Nineteenth Century than between the latter and the fighting of the Middle Ages. Some of the War Correspondents' messages in the last few days have contained references to operations of small detachments of cavalry, whereupon pundits in the Press have proclaimed that the Huns will soon be in the run. We all hope and believe they will run, but mounted troops cannot have much part in starting them off. Modern warfare is simply slaughter by machinery. Victory lies with the side which commands a superiority of heavy guns, field guns, machine guns, aeroplanes (which are the "eyes" of the gunners), and the motor transport and railways necessary to feed the guns, with, in addition, industrial resources, and the capability of manufacturing unlimited quantities of munitions.

THE OLD IDEA.

The idea of soldiers fighting together in a closely disciplined order which held good for thousands of years as the best and most successful fighting has been destroyed. It is as obsolete as the theory on which all military teaching and tradition rested—that the first object is to break infantry formations and to follow this up with a cavalry charge and cavalry pursuit. Artillery is now the essential instrument of war. The infantryman is a specialist, trained as a bomber, or for a "scrap" in the captured trench, where, however, knives or clubs are as good as—and even better than—a bayonet for personal fighting. The attack-to-day consists in pulverising the enemy trenches with high explosives and blowing the defenders to atoms, or burying them wholesale. When this has been done the infantry are sent on under a curtain, or barrage, of fire to seize and consolidate the captured position and hold it against counter-attack. The guns are then moved forward as soon as may be, and the process is repeated. It is slow work, especially over a front of sixty miles which is the extent of the wedge the British are driving into the German defences at the present time; but it is the only way.

A RUSSIAN "JUDAS."

Light is thrown this week by an illuminating article in *the Evening Post* on the tragedy of Roumania, whose débacle stupified the world last autumn. This useful record of Continental affairs gives the explanation of General Ilescu, the former Chief of the Roumanian General Staff. This distinguished authority states that the man who ruined the Roumanian advance was M. Stuermer, the pro-German Premier of Russia, to whom the late Tsar had given power in the interests of the Roumanoff dynasty. General Ilescu, describing what this Judas did for his blood money, says Roumania had increased and equipped her army to a footing of 820,000 (including 500,000 conscripts). Owing to the immense difficulties of transport and communications Roumania in July, 1916, was still not ready, but the Stuermer Ministry insisted upon her entry into the war. When the Roumanians demanded that 20,000 Russian soldiers should be provided for the Dobruja to secure them from an attack in the rear from Bulgaria, Stuermer replied that from 20,000 men would be ample to make a political demonstration, and that the Bulgarian would never be willing to fight against Russia. He also refused a request for the Russian armies to take Rutchuk, which would have protected Bucharest. The Roumanian armies in Transylvania were to link up with a Russian advance from Dorna Vatra in the Bukovina, but these troops never moved, and are still there.

ORGANISED BETRAYAL.

But this is not all. General Ilescu says that in spite of the assurance given to Roumania and to France, M. Stuermer never intended that the Russian armies should move to support Roumania.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN STRATEGIC RESERVE.

"AN OPEN CONFESSION."

It is clear that the German Staff have succeeded in forming a new Army of Reserve during the winter, writes Colonel Feiler. It was designed, presumably, to use this reserve as a striking force at some selected spot in a more or less desperate attempt to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. Yet, while we have been awaiting it to develop some sign of offensive activity, we have been presented with a defensive aspect of German strategy, in the shape of a retreat along a wide sector of the Western front. Shaken by the repeated Allied attacks on the Somme, the great General Staff has preferred to withdraw, refusing battle, rather than to call on its newly-constituted reserves to repair or strengthen its shattered first line troops. The Germans may explain this retreat as they choose; it must remain an incontestable proof that the demoralisation of the German armies has commenced, though it is doubtful whether it has yet gone sufficiently far to deprive the leaders of all prospects of success in a new offensive. They have suffered a check which they find it hard to disguise, and they must, as far as possible, postpone or avoid suffering a disaster which might bring the collapse of the people's will to resistance, and of the people's confidence. For, apart from the mediocre quality of these troops, they will all be suffered from malnutrition, and will be correspondingly deficient in moral. For these reasons, they have probably preferred to draft these new reserves in as reinforcements to the units on the front, rather than to risk their employment as a new force, and to this end have chosen to retreat while the process of amalgamation is in progress, thereby also economise the remnants of the new levies, and make this the real mass of manœuvre.

The question now arises as to where this reconstituted striking force will be employed. General opinion seems to be divided between the Flanders sector and the Trentino. Both these hypotheses can be maintained on plausible political considerations. A Flanders offensive, because it would be directed against Germany's principal adversary, whom she must defeat if she is to hope for any victory at all. The Franco-British armies must be smashed, at any rate, if Germany is to be saved from utter defeat, and since the great battle at Verdun demonstrated that the French defence was impregnable on the North-East, the recent attacks in Champagne prove that no success could be hoped for there, and the wholesale devastation by the German armies in their retreat from the Somme is an open confession that they do not contemplate any return in that region; a Flanders offensive alone remains to them, for success there would assuredly seriously complicate the British Army's communications with their island base.

The defeat of Roumania was indeed foreseen and organised by the traitor. The Russians had massed in the Sereth line all to be invaded as far as the Sereth, to allow the military triumph of the Central Empires, and then to conclude a separate peace as a Roumanian ally, which he would represent as a Roumanian ally, and not a Russian ally. This reason would not shake his power, or that of the Tsar. General Ilescu also says that Roumanians were beaten because they were less well armed than the enemy, but "the initial cause of our defeat," he adds, "was the disloyal plan of the Germanophile Government of Petrograd, who played with the fate of Roumania in order to facilitate a premeditated act of treachery. There, he concludes, "is one of the ponderabilia which no Roumanian, French or English diplomatist would have been able to foresee, but it was our treachery one can understand the fury and passion with which M. Milukoff, the present Foreign Minister of Russia, denounced the villain Stuermer in the Duma last November and paved the way for the Revolution." Judas has here the evidence against Judas—evidence in cold figures, the number of skeletons in cold silver for betrayal. It is well for Russia and well for Europe that the old régime at Petrograd has gone for ever, but alas! that it should have had the power to plan and execute such a monstrous crime.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

As soon as Parliament meets after the Easter recess an attempt will be made to obtain something definite from the Government with regard to the future of the liquor trade. The brewers are anxious to know what is in store for them. There is a good deal of talk about Government purchase, but while opinion on that subject is fluid I think from what can be gathered in well-informed quarters that this step will not be taken during the war. For one thing it would not be advisable while so many men are out of the country on military service. Moreover, a most determined stand against State purchase will be made by the teetotalists, who want prohibition pure and simple, and nothing else. Those extremists are the real foes to temperance reform. They are strong enough to wreck any measure which does not please them, and of course in the present Parliament legislation could only proceed by consent of all parties. The nation is ready to deal with the question, and the brewers are not averse to surrendering at a price. If the Prime Minister had his way the State would soon play the part of "Minc host" to the nation.

GREAT BATTLE BEGUN IN DARKNESS.

WINDMILL CHANGES HANDS FOUR TIMES.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS (France).

May 3rd

Another day of close, fierce, and difficult fighting is now in progress, having begun early this morning in the darkness, and going on down a long front in hot sunshine and dust and the smoke of innumerable shells. At many points our troops have succeeded splendidly, in spite of great resistance from fresh German regiments and intense artillery fire. The most important gains of the day are in the direction of the village of Cherisy, where good ground has been won by English battalions, and in Bullecourt, where street fighting is in progress. This thrusts the enemy by Fontaineles-Croisilles, where he is still holding out, into a narrow pointed salient, which should be utterly untenable.

The way to Cherisy was taken rapidly without any serious check, although there was savage machine-gun fire at Fontaineles-Croisilles. Our men found it very difficult to get forward, owing to the strength of the enemy's defences south of the wood, and an abominable barrage of heavy shell fire. I can only obtain vague reports from this sector of the front, which forms a part of the old Hindenburg line, but it is clear that very stubborn fighting is happening here, and our men have hounded their way down six hundred yards of trench, and have established themselves round Fontaine Wood on the north-west side of the village. Further north fighting has carried our line out from Guémappe towards St. Rohart factory, just above Vis-en-Artois, but the signal rockets sent up here by our men may not come from advanced posts along the main line.

South of the Scarpe, between Monchy and those two woods of ill-repute, the Bois Vert and Bois du Sart, the battle has been similar to other struggles over the same ground, where the enemy starves across to our lines from good cover, and has every kind of earth registered by his guns, with a clear field of fire from his machine-guns, which he has great numbers in enfilade positions. English and Scottish troops attacked here this morning, and would not give way under a terrific fire, but fought forward in small bodies until they gained a line on the crest of Infantry Hill, and 300 yards short of the two woods, now linked together by the Germans with belts of wire and well-dug trenches.

FIGHT FOR A WINDMILL.

North of the River Scarpe there is great fighting round Roex, Gavrelle, and Oppy. Gavrelle has already been the scene of many attacks and counter-attacks, as I have described in previous messages. It was here that in the fighting of last month the enemy advanced time after time in close waves, only to be scythed down by our machine-guns, so that heaps of these field-grey died lie out there on the barren land. To-day those dead were joined by many comrades. When our men advanced they were met by masses of Germans, and once more the line of battle had an ebb and flow, and both sides passed over the dead and wounded in assault and retirement. Four times an old windmill beyond the village changed hands. Four times the Germans who had dislodged our men were cut to pieces and thrust out. Men are fighting here as though these bits of brick and wood are worth a king's ransom or a world's empire, and in a way they are worth that, for the windmill of Gavrelle is one point which will decide a battle, or a series of battles upon which the fate of two Empires are at stake. So it happens in this war that a dust heap like that other windmill at Pozieres in the crisis of the Somme battles becomes for hours or days the prize of victory or the symbol of defeat.

In Oppy, above Gavrelle, which I described yesterday as I saw it in the golden haze, the Germans there whom I could not see have been very busy. They knew this attack was coming; it was clear that it must come to them, and at night they worked hard to protect themselves, fear being their taskmaster. They made machine-gun emplacements, not only in pits and trenches, but in branches of many trees, and wired themselves in with many twisted strands. The Second Guards Reserve, newly brought up, held the village and wood and white château with its empty windows and broken roofs, and kept below ground when our gun-fire stormed above them. So when our men attacked in the pale darkness of a May night they found themselves at once in a hail of machine-gun bullets, and later under a shell-fire which made a fury about them. They penetrated into Oppy Wood, but, owing to massed German troops, who counter-attacked, they were not able to go far into the wood or lose themselves in such a death trap. They were withdrawn to the outskirts of Oppy, and that our guns could get at the enemy and drive him well ground again. Northwards we stormed and won long trenches running up from Oppy to Arleux, and most necessary for further progress, linking up with the Canadians, who made a great and successful attack upon the village of Fresnoy just south of Acherville. I know more about the fighting here than at other parts, and it was certainly a very gallant feat in the face of the many difficulties of the ground, and a most savage fight. They completely surrounded

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A PATRIOTIC PRESS.

EVERYTHING MUST GIVE WAY TO FOOD CARRIERS.

The daily newspaper has become one of the necessities of modern life, but more so in war-time than in peace. Without it no Government could hope to keep in touch with the great public. Rumour, ever-growing, would take possession of the populace, followed by alarms and panics.

Thus the daily newspaper, presenting the news of the war in its various phases, giving publicity to the Government's views, requirements, and policy, and laying the ghosts of rumour and hearsay as they appear, performs a function whose value to the State cannot be over-estimated.

Now what is the position of the newspapers to-day? The demand for them is abnormal. Circulations are enormous. What in the old days would have been considered very large is now ordinary. All this requires paper, and there are no paper or pulp-laden ships on the seas, nor are there any likely to be until the requirements of the nation in the matter of food are satisfied.

FOOD.

The first consideration is food for our fighting men and the civilian population. There can be no question of this. Everything else must stand down.

Since the newspapers are acknowledged to be institutions of national value, it follows that they should be kept going throughout, and since, owing to the demand for food ships, there is no immediate prospect of obtaining pulp or paper from overseas, it follows equally that the only thing to do is to conserve the stocks in hand as to guarantee publication to the end of the war, even though sizes may be restricted to the narrowest measure.

That is what is bound to happen. Newspapers will be smaller. Sooner or later each and every one of them must still further reduce its size. As the demand for supplies of food grows, so will the hope of extra paper disappear. It is the duty, therefore, of the Press generally to look this fact squarely in the eye and make provision now in such a manner as to ensure continuous publication during the war, thus performing an urgent national duty.—*Daily Express*.

the village and caught its garrison in a trap from which they had no escape. After brief fighting with bombs and bayonets the survivors surrendered, to the number of eight officers and about two hundred men belonging to the Fifteenth Reserve Divisions of Prussians. What made them sick and sorry men is that two of their battalions had just arrived in high spirits, having been told that the troops in front of them were weak, and they were ordered to attack Arleux this morning. The Canadians attacked first, and by six o'clock these Prussians were sadder and wiser men.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

The prisoners escaped our shell fire, but were nearly done to death by their own guns. I saw this incident this morning. They had been put in an enclosure next to a Canadian field dressing station flying the Red Cross, when suddenly the enemy's guns began to shell the area with 5.9s. They burst again and again during half an hour with tremendous crashes and smoke-clouds. "If those Germans are still there," said a Canadian, "there won't be much left of them." When the shelling ceased I went towards their place, but found it empty. As soon as the shelling started their guards hurried them away to safety farther back behind the lines, and the Canadian wounded were diverted to another route. One of these Prussian officers was shown his old lines, captured on April 9th, and he asked what regiment had done such a gallant work. "The Canadians did it," he was told, "and the same fellows that captured Fresnoy this morning." The Prussian officer could hardly believe it, but when he was convinced of its truth he complimented the Canadian troops who had fought so hard, and so far. They were proud young officers, and when I spoke to one or two they would not admit that they had been mastered in this war. They seem to have an unbounded faith in the Hindenburg genius and in the effects of the submarine warfare. I found no such spirit among the non-commissioned officers and men. They spoke as men under an evil spell, hating the war, but seeing no end to it. "Neither side will win," said one of them. "But who will stop it? The papers write about conditions of peace, but one party says one thing and one party another, and we don't know what to believe." I asked them about the Russian revolution, and whether it had any influence in the German trenches, but they seem to have heard of it only as a vague, far-off event, not affecting their own lives or ideas. They were more interested about their food, and said their bread ration had been reduced by one-third.

Behind the lines the scene of war to-day was on white, dusty plains, under the glare of a sun, where men waiting to go into battle slept beside their arms, where mules kicked and rolled beside heavy batteries and transport. Guns were thundering close by, and hostile shells were bursting among the tents and cinema pavilions, and a band was playing. "They'd never believe," as indeed, no sane man would believe it unless he saw it with his eyes and heard it with his own ears, for it was all fantastic as a nightmare of war, with wounded men hobnobbing back from the bloody strife trenches, and wandering their way through the old trenches, in which other men sat polishing rifles, or whistling in tune with the band.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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See for yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the habits which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people are suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-tolerance might quickly give relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/6 (56 pills) & 2/6 (168 pills).

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joins, Housemaid's Knees, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Burns, Stabs, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send it once to the Drug Store for a box of

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THERAPION

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of historical interest showing the disposition
of the forces at the battle of Kwei
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)
TO SAIL

HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" Wednesday, 13th June, 7 A.
SHANGHAI "EBAN" Thursday, 14th June, 11 A.
SHANGHAI "YUSANG" Friday, 15th June, 11 A.
MANILA "YUENWANG" Saturday, 16th June, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Sunday, 17th June, 3 P.M.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 23rd June, 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports.

Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaiti, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labud Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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JUNE 23-SEPT. 5, 1917.

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and
have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All
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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJISONDARI" 19th June.
S.S. "BINTANG" 12th July.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United
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WEATHER REPORT.

On June 10th at 11.45.—No returns from
Japan and all stations north of Fushow. A
depression has formed over the Philippines,
causing slight decrease of pressure at
stations in that area; slight to moderate
increases have occurred elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 21.83 inches, against an average of
28.41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows—
DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Gap Road S. & S.W. winds,
moderately cloudy,
occasional showers.
Formosa & Taiwan South winds,
moderate.
South Coast of China between the same as
Hongkong and Lamooos No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as
Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

10th JUNE, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Labjima							
Bonin Is.							
Weihaioes	6 a.						
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai							
Gutai							
Sharp Peak	29.93	71	87	NA			
Amoy							
Swatow	6 a.	29.77	73	81	W	2	0
Taihou		29.65	73				0
Taihu		29.62	75		E	2	0
Tainan		29.62	75		E	2	0
Koshan		29.62	75		SW	2	0
Pescadore		29.62	75		SW	2	0
Canton	6 a.	29.61	75	85	W	0	0
Hongkong		29.60	75	83	SW	2	0
Gap Road		29.78	73	84	SW	2	0
Macao		29.76	73	94	SW	4	0
Wuchow	9 a.						
Hohow							
Peking	7 a.	29.74	77	86	SW	2	0
Philips							
Trinidad							
Cape St. James		29.78	77	91	W	4	0
Manila	6 a.	29.72	77	91	W	4	0
Dagupan		29.62	75	89			0
Lega		29.64	78	87			0
Taloban		29.62	77	84	W	1	0
Moilo		29.62	78	85			0
Surigao		29.62	78	86	SW	1	0
Quana		29.62	78				0
Labuan		29.70	80	96	SW	2	0

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32. degrees Fahrenheit,
on the level of the sea in inches, tenths
and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the
humidity of air saturated with moisture being
100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, a detached
cloud, a drizzling mist, fog, gloomy, a hail,
lightning, a overcast, passing showers, a equal
rain, snow, a thunder, a visibility, w. (wet),
7. WAVE INCHES, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, June 10th.

Barometer	Day at 2 p.m.	Day at 8 a.m.	Day at 3 p.m.
29.78	29.80	29.84	
85	75	78	
69	68	62	
West	East	East	
0	0	0	
0	0	0	
0.28			

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 11th to 17th June.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Hong Mean Time	Height	Hong Mean Time	Height
Tues	11	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	12	2 41	4 2	6 31	3 1
Thurs	13	2 35	4 4	7 55	3 1
Fri	14	2 46	5 0	8 35	2 6
Satur	15	2 42	5 1	9 25	2 6
Sun	16	2 54	5 3	10 35	2 6
Mon	17	3 04	5 4	11 45	2 6
		6 13	4 1	0 32	3 0
		9 14	4 1	27 4 0	2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI."

MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Airships, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "YINHU," "YENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, minimum a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone 35.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKUN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | TUESDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kake Pier).

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Agents.

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TO

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

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SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if sailing about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within the date of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | SHIDZUOKA MARU | WED' DAY, 20th June, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noda 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | SINABA MARU | MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Higo 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RANONG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SHIMIZU MARU | FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Noda 9,000

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... | KIBIN MARU | FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sakaki 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SUWA MARU | MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Sekino 11,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATSUTA MARU | MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Itano 10,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and HITAHI MARU | WED' DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Tomioka 13,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... | BOMBAY MARU | SATURDAY, 23rd June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Shinohara 8,000

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
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SHUNYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 22nd June
PENNA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July
KORRA MARU	15,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 27th July
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 10th August

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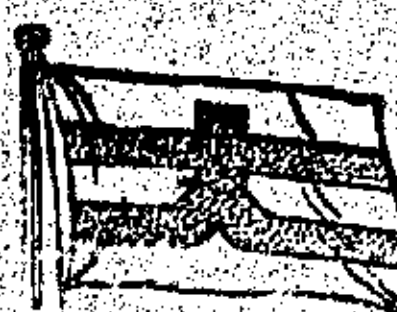
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"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
"SOSHI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st June, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the MOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

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